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*Business and Education.* By FRANK A. VANDERLIP. New York: Duffield and Co., 1907. 8vo, pp. 563.

In this collection of addresses and articles, some of which have been previously published, a great variety of topics is discussed of economic interest. A recurring theme, running through the author's chapters wherever they deal with our educational system, is that the business of education should be more general than it is today, both in our secondary and in our higher institutions, education for business and not merely for the fundamentally political end of making good citizens. The author is in entire sympathy with the effort being made to extend educational work along technical, industrial, and trade lines. In this field, it is contended, we have a great deal to learn from Germany, which among European nations has most clearly appreciated the economic value of technical education. The German educational system and that of other European countries is described in considerable detail. The commercial and industrial supremacy of England, it is contended, is seriously imperiled by her failure to appreciate the value of technical education. In this field Germany is pre-eminent. The services of those engaged in this work are well rewarded. On this point our author observes.

I was told that the professor of industrial chemistry in the technical high school of Charlottenburg received a salary of \$25,000 a year. When our own institutions have endeavored to secure men of this type from Germany they have invariably found it impossible because the remuneration there was more than our institutions could afford to pay. The higher remuneration in Germany is possible because of the intimate relation which has been built up between the schools and the great industries.

A chapter devoted to a consideration of "The Political Problems of Europe as They Interest Americans," contains an account of the progress of socialism, as a "great political and social movement," which "foreshadows a tendency which we are likely to see gain great force in this country." In this chapter under the heading, "Paternalism and Nationalism," the institution and practical operation of workingmen's insurance is considered. A separate chapter is devoted to "Old-Age Pensions for Workingmen."

The discussions of our own currency and banking problems are briefer, but indicate that the author grasps many of the fundamental difficulties involved. The necessity for greater elasticity in our banking currency is dwelt upon, and it is believed that this

might be secured through some provision for issuing notes based upon assets.

A chapter entitled, the "American Invasion of Europe," points out that our success in capturing foreign markets has been due largely to advantages possessed in natural resources, rather than to superior skill or workmanship, and that this advantage cannot persist indefinitely unless our producers are placed upon a footing of equality with those of competing nations in the matter of technical training.

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### NOTICES

*The British City. The Beginnings of Democracy.* By FREDERIC C. HOWE. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1907. 8vo, pp. xvii + 370.

Mr. Howe's study of the British City confirms him in the belief that "the hope of democracy" is in the city. Real democracy involves a community's economic environment, and its maintenance depends upon the assumption of economic and industrial responsibilities. In Great Britain the municipalities have developed a capacity for this new industrial democracy. Mr. Howe's arraignment of the imperial government, which he conceives to be in the hands of a privileged class, is exceedingly bitter. "All that the Imperial government has ever meant to the great mass of the British people," he declares, "has been the privilege of carrying the aristocracy in idleness upon its back. Government by gentlemen is the costliest burden under which the nation staggers." Exploitation by the classes has reduced the masses to a condition of dependence and poverty. The author finds no corruption in the British municipalities which are organizing against the dominance of the privileged classes. The nearest approach to "graft" uncovered by Mr. Howe in his investigation was the offer some years ago of a bribe of fifty dollars by a saloon keeper to a member of a city government. The bribe was refused. It is difficult to believe that the case against the aristocracy and for municipal trading is so clear. Other investigators, who have been perhaps as open minded and sincere as Mr. Howe, have arrived at diametrically contrary conclusions.

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*The Conquest of Bread.* By P. KROPOTKIN. New York: Putnam's Sons, 1907. 8vo, pp. xiv + 279.

Prince Kropotkin states the problem of the twentieth century to be "the return to Communism in all that ministers to the well-being of man." He instances trade-unionism, co-operativism, and municipal trading, as "experiments which prepare human thought to conceive some of the practical forms in which a communist society might find its expression." For its worker the anarchist commune will erect "palaces fairer and finer than any the capitalists built for themselves." He is confident that all this can be achieved under a